

PRODUCTION OF PORK

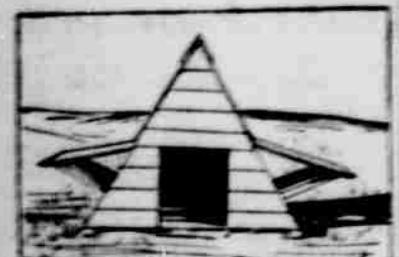
Hog Can Always Be Sold for Cash at Nearby Markets.

Breed and Color Are Not Factors In Determining Price When Hogs Are Butchered—Pure-Bred Animals Are Admittedly Superior.

By W. A. LINDNER, TULSA
Not only do hogs reproduce rapidly and increase early, but their gains in live weight are secured in less time than in the case of cattle or sheep. In addition to giving good returns for feed and care, the finished hog always has a money value. No matter how hard the times may be, the hog always can be sold for cash at nearby markets. These markets pay a premium for well-finished hogs of good quality. Thin hogs and pigs weighing under 100 pounds are not wanted by butchers or packers and, consequently, sell at considerably less per pound than well-finished, heavier hogs. The per cent of pork of good quality a hog will dress out determines its value.

Breed and color are not factors in determining market price to any extent, but breed and color may be factors of importance to hog owners.

In the matter of cheap pork production one breed can not be said to have any advantage over the others. Experiments reported from six experiment stations in this country, including six different breeds of hogs,



Portable Summer and Winter Hog House.

fail to show any breed uniformly superior to the others in economy of gains. Pure bred and high grade hogs are, however, admittedly superior to scrub hogs in this respect.

A short description of three most popular breeds of hogs may be of assistance to farmers who are purchasing hogs.

The Poland China is a highly developed type of fat hog, early maturing, medium size, usually of good quality and disposition. In selecting breeding stock of this breed special effort should be made to secure pigs from large sires, the greater per cent of which have been raised.

The Duroc Jersey belongs to the fat hog type. They are prolific, medium early maturing, medium as to quality and disposition. In selecting breeding stock of this breed, select pigs that are low set, deep bodied and with plenty of width of body.

Berkshires are prolific, of good quality, medium early maturing and medium quiet and mild in disposition. The young pigs are rather of bacon type, but well fed and finished they mature into a good type of fat hog. It is important to select breeding stock comparatively low-set and showing good width of middle and hind quarters, and mild disposition.

Good blood is as important in the case of hogs as in the case of any other class of livestock, and considering the small investment necessary to purchase a pure bred male, or one or more pure bred sows, it will seem sound business wisdom for every hog raiser to breed only pure bred or high grade hogs. The breed chosen is of secondary importance to the type and quality of the individuals.

Young pigs make the most economical gains while they are young. The mothers should be fed well before the pigs are weaned and the young pigs be given a liberal ration that will produce rapid growth as soon as they are weaned. It takes more grain to make gains in the pig as it ages, so that it is important that pigs be fed for market as early as possible.

Regardless of the breed, hogs like other classes of stock, thrive best when they are comfortable. They need shade and plenty of clean water in the summer, and dry, warm sleeping quarters in the winter.

Some Dairy Logic.

Dairying is not only a cash business but profitable when properly handled.

If the calf is to grow into a cow, it will be wise to teach it to lead before it gets too large.

Butter-making on the farm is profitable if good butter is made, but the indifferent kind will bring a poor price. Learn to make good butter.

Don't strip the cow with the thumb and finger, but milk with the whole hand and as fast as you can if you want to make a good cow of her. Get all the milk each time or she will gradually dry up.

Profit in Eggs.

The expense of keeping a few caged birds is not little. They pay a good profit on the money outlay. Birds may be kept in most any neighborhood, as they gather their food by the wayside, often flying several miles for their daily food.

Danger of Loose Wire.

Don't have any loose wires lying around the farm anywhere, especially where the cattle and horses run. It only takes two seconds to knock a hundred dollars of the value of the horses.

GRAIN IS MOST IMPORTANT

Work Should Be Started in Field With Growing of Corn—Careful Cultivation Lessens Costs.

The most important operation in preparing fruit and vegetables for market is the grading. The work should be started in the field with the growing of the crops. Careful cultivation means fewer cuts and less expense for cutting and grading. Uniformity is the principal requirement to be communicated in grading and packing. Growers should not attempt to handle and market their crops unless they pack them in uniform packages and grade them so that they will present a uniform quality and general appearance. Producers put in a good shape will appear to the best advantage at the time of sale. Farmers returning oversupplied with good fruits and vegetables, it is the unevenly packed poorly developed, badly selected produce that injures the sale of the better products. Producers of all kinds should be urged so that in each package each specimen is as nearly like the others as is practicable. The efficient grader has in mind the appearance of the whole package, and not the individual specimens. This work can seldom be overdone, for the more rapid the grading the greater will be the profits at the time of sale.

DOESN'T ROOT FOR MISCHIEF

Hog Is Looking for Alkalai Food or Soil to Aid in Digestion—Tame-age Is Excellent.

A great many think a hog roots just for mischief. That is not the case. The animal roots for alkalai, which it finds in the soil and which aids in digestion. Nature helps him out in this way when man is foolish enough to neglect him.

In the amount of carbonaceous feed that we feed the hogs there is no lime or phosphate for them.

Anything that we throw to the pigs, whether lime, bones or dried shells, seem to be greatly relished and seems to be a great help to them in digesting their other feed and promoting their general health.

Turkey is an excellent feed to prevent the sow and pigs from having an apparent craving for carbonaceous foods like bones and feathers and also killing chickens.

It also aids them in getting more nourishment out of their other feed by keeping them in a healthy condition.

BIG POTATO CROP IN TEXAS

Farmer Raises 800 Bushels on Three and Seven-Eighths Acres—Ought to Do Even Better.

The man holding a row of potatoes on his acre, with pardonable pride, is a Texas farmer who writes that some of his tubers weighed two and one-half to three pounds. He raised 800 bushels on three and seven-eighths acres.

The man in the machine was turning up tubers at the rate of 121 bushels per acre on a 12-acre field.



Some Texas Tuber.

one part of the field where the soil was in high condition 240 bushels were obtained. Still American farmers ought to do better than that. Some growers produce 100 to 200 bushels per acre.

Hereford as Beef Breed.

The Hereford derives its name from its native district in England.

The most popular color and markings are dark chestnut or cherry, white face, the al. chest, legs, belly and small strip of white on neck and below the shoulders. The horns are medium to long, white and generally curving outward.

This breed represents the type that is suitable for the largest production of beef as it is now set and found heavy in forequarters, full, deep chest, level, wide back, wide thick loins and quarters. The horn represents that which is associated with a strong constitution, vigor and propensity and one of the strong points of the breed is their grazing abilities. The Hereford probably has no superior on the range. The cows of this breed give only milk enough to raise a very thrifty calf.

Thorough Preparation.

The better the preparation of the seed the less seed will be required. Many failures in seed are not due so much to lack of vitality in the seed as to the unfavorable condition of the ground. Thorough preparation not only saves seed, but lessens the work of cultivation.

Selling Crops If Not Needed for the Crop Over the Dry Season Will Be Made into Hay So That There Is No Loss One Way or the Other.

FEEDING OF SOWS AT FARROWING TIME

During Jersey pigs. The mother of these pigs raised 22 in three others.

By A. G. CHURCH

When an animal呈现出 a 症状 and condition of health there must exist a cause, but too often the energies of the keeper are bent so much to finding a cure that the discovering cause is entirely neglected.

For sows in pigs there must be a cause. Sows being merely a symptom. The condition exists inside the digestive tract. It is obviously a condition of sufficient resulting in the generation of poisons destructive to the body fluids. It can be ascertained.

To find a cure proven enough to kill and cure the worms of poisons from the digestive tract and still not injure the animal is necessary, but by all means the keeper should endeavor to discover what caused the presence of the germs in the first place.

Everyone has heard of cases of pneumonia, pneumonia and numerous and have experienced cases of our animals between those extremes there are many types of bronchitis that may affect the digestive tract.

Prominent pneumonia implies an accumulation of nitrogenous articles upon which to work. What is called sour stomach is simply ammonia fermentation of the lungs.

It is well recognized among physicians and chemists that when organic nitrogenous compounds break up the simpler compounds are much more noxious as a rule than those given off by the disintegration of a carbolic crude.

From what has been said it may be easily deduced that when all meat moldings or manure points to the digestive tract of an animal the result would be more serious than if the material decomposed were even.

Our experience with seven letters of pigs during the last two weeks is as follows:

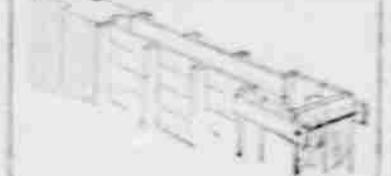
BUILDING A CONCRETE WALL

Convenient Method of Constructing a Wall for Stock or Caves in Detail and Illustrated.

A very convenient way to build a wall for a backyard fence or for a windbreak or stock is described by Clement Agee. The wall is built up in panel sections, about 12 feet long, with a foundation extending three feet in the earth. Supporting one end of the panel and held up at the same time is a large concrete post. The other end of the panel is stepped into the mouth of a similar large post modeled at the previous operation, as shown in the sketch.

The forms for the panel are simply two independent walls of one-inch wood fastened on uprights of two by four inch material spaced about two feet apart. The mouth for the post is a box open on one face and at both ends. The open side turns against the end supports of the panel forms.

Concrete Wall Built Up in Panels the Joint Being Reinforced with Rebar.



A Concrete Wall Built Up in Panels the Joint Being Reinforced with Rebar.

The inside of the board concrete the open box is nailed a wedge-shaped timber which forms the longitudinal member of the post into which the next panel is fitted. Two ten-penny lengths of three-eighths-inch rod are inserted through holes bored in the face of the wedge, one three inches from the top and the other three inches from the bottom, allowing one end of the rods to enter each panel in starting the wall, and the post form only and carefully placed in, using the rods as reinforcing for the first panel.

Pays to Save Manure.

Manure is worth at least eight cents a pound. A horse will produce 30 tons of manure and litter a year, containing 100 pounds of nitrogen. At eight cents a pound, the value of that manure is \$16.00. It pays to save it. Experiments have shown that liquid and solid manures when kept together decompose much more rapidly. Also the more compact the manure is stored away from the weather, the better will result. Here is a hint for progressive farmers. Our farms need this nitrogen and when it represents at least \$10 a horse, one can afford to take a little better care of the manure.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Keep All Weeds from Going to Seed.

There are 10,000,000 sheep in the United States.

Try the plan of slow marketing or market this year.

Sweet corn may be dried in the same way as beans.

If the church is likely to remain idle for some time, keep it filled with lime water.

The barn that is always ready for its主人 is the one that earns his board.

Barley should not be allowed to go to seed if the head root growth is wanted.

If the garden is fall planted it means you can plant at least a week earlier next spring.

If the weeds are allowed to become too large increase the manure and cut up the ground.

Tools that are in the best of condition always make the work more rapidly.

Don't let your supply of insect powder run short. Use it regularly and liberally.

A pulley that does not begin to lay before cold weather sets in, too often waits until spring.

Remember that early fall plowing is a preventive measure against cutworms next spring.

Recent price quotes indicate that the pasture catch is likely to be a very healthy basis.

Productiveness may be easily and surely increased in sheep by the rule of herding and selection.

Style and finish count in the market value of draft horses as well as in coach or driving horses.

The time the hams should be dropped depends upon the equipment one has for raising them.

A hog that leaves feed in the trough or pen is not using its feed to the best advantage. Everything should be eaten up clean.

Selling crops if not needed for the crop over the dry season will be made into hay so that there is no loss one way or the other.

REMOVE PINE STUMPS

Clearing of Land for Agricultural Purposes is Problem.

When Cleared and Properly Handled Soil is Rich and Valuable—Big Cost of Work Has Discouraged Many Settlers.

By E. R. FERGUSON

Practically one-third of the area of Mississippi is embraced in what is known as the Longleaf Pine belt. Also large portions of many of the other states bordering on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico are, or once were, covered with this long-leaf pine. The clearing of these lands for agricultural purposes is quite a problem, as so many acres have been denuded of their timber growth and await development in the hands of the farmer. As a rule it is quite an easy matter to free the land from hogs and trees, but the removal of the stumps is the really serious task about clearing pine lands, but unlike the hard woods and many other pines, the stumps of the long-leaf pine do not decay very fast, many being almost as resistant to decay as iron.

You may notice how invariably they flock around the watering trough, if it happens to stand in the neighborhood of the trees, showing plainly that water is necessary, and can tell approximately how many are drowned in the effort to get a drink.

A fountain for their special accommodation is so easily made that it is wasteful to neglect it. Cover a pan or other shallow dish with wire screen cloth and keep the dish filled with water, placing it in a shady place where it will keep as cool as possible.

The McNeil experiment station has removed the stumps from 100 acres of land, using all known methods, and keeping sufficient data to determine approximately the cost by each method.

Inspired by the appearance of such numbers of young pigs immediately after removing the stumps, I immediately began increasing the feed, although previously having determined not to.

Within three days the sows were giving three parts of moisture composed of oil meal and meal, twice a day, and green grass a good feed of corn meal.

At this time the nature of the sows began to give of an odor overlooked by me entirely. Two more sows farrowed eight pigs each and saved them all.

I increased them rapidly in feed, but about that time the trouble began.

I cut the sheep content at one to less than a cup of well soaked meal mixture and to three ears of corn. The pigs were thoroughly cleaned scraped and broken boiled.

Sixty seven pigs in the other litter, but showed no serious symptoms as those sows had been on heavy feed all day.

From the first two litters five pigs died between the ages of ten and twelve days and others were badly damaged.

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